

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—  
THE LAMARQUE LARS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, after dark, on Lon-  
don by Night.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, after dark.—YOUR  
LIFE'S IN DANGER.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
53d street.—BARRE BLANC.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-  
nue.—GÉNÉRIEUX DE BRABANT.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY,  
with NEW FEATURES. Matinee at 1½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—GERMAN  
OPERA.—ROBERT LE DIABLE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—MRS. F. W. LAN-  
DER as MARY STUART.

GERMAN STADI THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—  
DER BIRGE VON DER SCHWARTZHEIT.

ST. MARKS HALL, Fourteenth street.—MISS HENRIETTA  
MARTINEAU'S FINEST COMEDY.

MRS. F. E. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
street.—THE LAMARQUE LARS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 2d Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN MINSTRELS, BURLINGAME—COMPIED AVE ENTERTAIN-  
MENT.

STAN MINSTRELS, 11th Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN MINSTRELS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TINY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE 2d Bowery.—COMIO  
VOCALIST, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 2d Broadway.—THE GREAT OR-  
IGINAL LINGARD AND VADEVILLE COMPANY. Matinee.

WOODS' MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Turkish street and  
Broadway.—AFTERNOON and evening performance.

APOLLO HALL, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—  
JAMES TAYLOR AND HIS ACQUAINT.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN  
AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 34th  
st.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.

ALHAMBRA, No. 65 Broadway.—PROFESSOR ROBERT  
NIGEL, THE MAGICIAN.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S  
MINSTRELS—LOVE IN ALL CORNERS, &c.

HOOVER'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—  
HOOVER'S MINSTRELS.—FINDING WISDOM, &c.

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC, corner of Atlantic and Clif-  
ford.—DR. CONWAY'S LECTURE, "PNEUMONIA."

ART GALLERY, 65 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF OIL  
PAINTINGS.—BESMEZIER.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, November 18, 1868.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable reports are dated November 17.

The Parliamentary elections in Great Britain show  
increased gains of the liberals. Riots have occurred  
in Birmingham and Bristol. The riot act was read  
in Bolton, and the elections have been postponed  
in Belfast on account of the disturbances.

The Thames champion boat race was won by  
Randolph.

Appointments have been made to the Sees of  
London and Lincoln.

A Spanish republic is reported to be proclaimed  
in Madrid.

Mount Vesuvius in a violent state of eruption  
and streams of lava are flowing down.

Count Demarek will resume his duties in De-  
cember.

A shock of earthquake occurred yesterday at Co-  
logne, on the Rhine.

Mexico.

We have intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 13th  
instant, and from the west coast to an earlier date.

Monterrey, it is reported, will return to Washing-  
ton and Rivas Palacio will succeed him in the Cabinet.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt on the 14th and  
15th instants in Mexico city and Puebla, and at  
Huerfano, near San Luis. Congress had approved of  
the contract for the Vera Cruz Railroad.

The treaties between the United States and Mexico  
had been submitted to Congress and referred to a  
special committee. The government authorities  
were jubilant over the election of General Grant.

The American citizens at Matatlan believed that he  
would inaugurate a vigorous policy for the protection  
of Americans in Mexico. The authorities on the  
west coast seemed suspicious of the presence of Gen-  
eral Rosencranz and other military Americans in the  
country and of three American war vessels in the  
harbor at Matatlan. A storm lasting three days had  
passed over the northwest, causing considerable  
damage and loss of life. Alamos, a city of 7,000 in-  
habitants in Sonora, and several smaller towns in  
Lower California were destroyed.

Cuba.

Our Havana despatches are dated yesterday. The  
steamer Star of the Union, from New Orleans for  
Havana, was wrecked near Bahia Honda. The crew  
and passengers are safe. The Penobscot has been  
ordered to Bahia Honda to assist her. Rosencranz  
had arrived in Havana, and yesterday visited  
Captain General Lersundi, in company with Admiral  
Hof.

Miscellaneous.

Captain Haines, of the steamer Matanzas, which  
was burned at sea on Saturday night, left Fort  
Monroe, where he had arrived with his crew all  
safe, on Monday night for New York. It seems the  
crew, in their efforts to put out the fire, failed to  
provide for their own safety and when they found  
themselves in the small boat were without a  
mouthful of bread or a drop of water. Providen-  
tially, however, they were picked up early the next  
day.

In the United States Court at Richmond, Va., Chas.  
Griffin, sentenced to the Penitentiary for shooting  
a white man, is contending for his release on the  
ground that Judge Sheffey, before whom he was  
tried, was prejudiced under the fourteenth article of  
the constitution. The decision in the case will affect  
the previous decisions of nearly all the judges in the  
State.

A woman aged about twenty-five was found near  
the village of Accord, Ulster county, N. Y., on Sun-  
day morning, with two bullet holes in her head. She  
was apparently overcome and is very handsome; but  
it is not known who shot her or who committed the  
murderous attempt. Suspicion rests on a clerk in  
Hartford. The woman is not yet dead.

Mrs. J. A. Adair, the widow of the naturalist,  
for whom an appeal was gotten up in Savannah,  
writes to the editor of a paper in that city that she  
knows nothing of the signer of the appeal and is in  
no need of assistance, as she is boarding comfort-  
ably in New York city, and her thirteen grandchil-  
dren are dependent on her.

The House of Representatives are pursuing one  
another with rival manifestos, announcing their  
claims to the exclusive recognition of the people.

Both of them have seals of the State, which they affix  
to their documents.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, sent his mes-  
sage to the Legislature yesterday. He recommends  
the encouragement of immigration, the education  
of the masses by a thorough system of free schools  
and an early attention to internal improvements.  
The debt of the State is a little over \$19,000,000.

The St. Stephen's bank agency in St. John, N. B.,  
closed on Monday, and the notes of the Commercial  
Bank have declined to sixty per cent owing to the  
defalcations of an absconding cashier. A general  
run for gold has taken place on the other banks.  
In the Colebrook case at Albany yesterday no  
more jurors were obtained, but one of the nine sworn  
in was discharged on proof of his having expressed  
an opinion about the matter and visited General  
Cole in prison.

General Grant has ordered all mounted recruits at  
Fortress Monroe to be sent immediately to the  
Fleets.

Admiral Farragut by order of the Navy Depart-  
ment is detached from the command of the  
European Squadron and placed on waiting orders.

Attorney General Evans is understood to have  
prepared an opinion to the effect that employes on  
public works are entitled to the same compensation  
for eight hours' labor as they received for ten before  
the recent law of Congress fixing the time of labor  
at eight hours was passed.

In the forthcoming experiments with ordnance at  
Fortress Monroe a photographer is to take pho-  
tographs of the target after each shot.

The City.

Attorney General Evans was entertained last evening  
by the members of the bar of New York at a  
complimentary dinner at the Astor House. Mr.  
Charles O'Connor presided and some 500 guests sat  
down to table. Speeches were made by Mr. O'Connor,  
Mr. Evans, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, Gen-  
eral Schofield, James W. Gerard, Judge Daly, John T.  
Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Hall, Henry J. Raymond, ex-Gov-  
ernor Clifford, of Massachusetts; Attorney General  
Brewster, of Pennsylvania; Richard A. Dana, of  
Massachusetts; Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge  
elect; Mr. Black, of New York; Wm. E. Dodge and  
A. Oakley Hall. Great enthusiasm was manifested  
towards General Grant and Admiral Farragut. It  
was half-past twelve when the company broke up.

August Belmont and Ernest C. Locke have com-  
menced a suit against the Erie Railway Company,  
in which they charge that the common stock of the  
company has been illegally increased from about  
\$17,000,000 to upwards of \$45,000,000, and that this  
has been mainly effected by James Fisk, Jr., Fred-  
rick A. Lane and Jay Gould, who, being a majority  
of the Executive Committee, have controlled the  
company and have made large purchases of prop-  
erty with the funds of the corporation, taking the  
title thereto in the names of Fisk and Gould. Pike's  
Opera House is mentioned as one of the purchases  
for the sum of \$850,000. A receiver of the company  
is asked for, and an injunction has been granted and  
served on the company.

The "After Dark" litigation between Henry D.  
Palmer and J. E. McDonough was called up before  
Judge Nelson, in the United States Circuit Court,  
yesterday, but was subsequently postponed until  
this morning.

Dennis Creamer, charged with being concerned in  
the Royal Insurance bond robbery, in 1856, was  
brought before Judge Barnard yesterday on habeas  
corpus, and the hearing of the motion to admit to  
bail was adjourned until to-day at ten o'clock.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Charles  
Simard and John Cairo, on pleas of guilty of grand  
larceny, were each sent to the State Prison for four  
years. John Sproul, alias John Gray, pleaded guilty  
of attempted burglary in the third degree, and was  
sentenced to two years' imprisonment. George  
Brown, indicted for robbery, pleaded guilty of petit  
larceny from the person of Peter Holm and was re-  
manded for sentence.

The National Christian Convention met in this  
city yesterday morning and permanently organized.  
Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., was elected President  
and Rev. J. R. Tyler Secretary. The attendance was  
good and the services deeply interesting. The ses-  
sions of the Convention are to be continued day  
and evening and through Friday, and will be addressed  
by numerous distinguished clergymen and laymen.

Madame Glynne Anderson held her second "con-  
ference" at the Union League Club theatre last evening.  
The audience was not so numerous as on her  
first appearance, which was ascribed to the rain.  
Her theme was the "History of Comedy and  
Tragedy," and the criticisms pronounced on the  
works of authors, ancient and modern, were re-  
ceived with general approbation.

In the Excise trials before the Board of Excise  
yesterday Sergeant Fitzgerald, of the Twentieth  
precinct, stated while on examination that he had  
not made an arrest for burglary, larceny, arson or  
felonious assault for three months, but had watched  
the premises of the liquor dealer then on trial, by  
order of his superiors.

It appears there is no fund or appropriation to  
defray the expense of removing the Low Bridge,  
and it will remain where it is probably until the next  
tax levy is passed.

There were 334 deaths in New York and 141 in  
Brooklyn last week. There were also in New York  
215 births and 564 marriages.

The Cunard steamship Java, Captain Lott, will sail  
this morning for Liverpool.

The steamship Thames, Captain Pennington, of the  
Black Star line, will leave pier 13 North river at  
three P. M. to-day for Savannah, Ga.

The steamship Empire, Captain Price, of the Ex-  
press line, will sail from pier 15 East river at four P.  
M. to-day for Alexandria, Va., and Washington and  
Georgetown, D. C.

Presidential Arrivals in the City.

Judge W. B. Dayton, of Philadelphia; Colonel G.  
Howard, of the United States Army; Colonel J. W.  
Lyon, of Genoa, and W. S. Gilbert, of Japan, are at  
the St. Charles Hotel.

Dr. J. Anderson, of Philadelphia; General A.  
McCook, of the United States Army, and John  
Jay Knox, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue  
Hotel.

Colonel Curtis, of New York; S. W. Gerrish, of  
Massachusetts, and Judge Cullom, of Indiana, are at  
the St. Julien Hotel.

The Doubtful Condition of Europe.

Our latest news from Europe is of a singular  
and in some respects doubtful character.

Spain is still unsettled, although it may be  
spoken for granted that reconstructed Spain, in  
the first instance, is to be a limited or, as  
some would put it, constitutional monarchy.

This of course will be a triumph of liberalism,  
and will on all hands be so regarded. We  
should have been glad to see Spain making  
the experiment of a republic; but if such an  
experiment is as yet dangerous we shall rejoice  
to find that Spain has made some substantial  
progress and that she has not encountered all  
the risks of a revolution for nothing. We are,  
as we ought to be, grateful to see the popular  
cause progressing.

It is manifest from our latest despatches and  
letters from Europe that the success of the  
Spanish revolution is already producing its  
natural fruit in France. The French govern-  
ment is notoriously ill at ease. The prosecu-  
tions of the press, of which we gave so full an  
account yesterday, indicate at once the state of  
the popular pulse and the sensitiveness of the  
French government. If these prosecutions mean  
anything they mean that a large section of  
the French people are dissatisfied and that the  
government is afraid. If the prosecutions do  
not mean so much they mean nothing at all.  
Napoleon is not the man to apply the screw  
unless he considered it a necessity. A few days  
ago we were told that a conspiracy had been  
discovered and that the object of this conspiracy  
was to overthrow the existing government. Either  
there was some such disaffection or there was  
not. If there was not, France is in danger; for  
in the latter case the government have led to  
strengthen their position and to justify

tyranny. One of our latest telegrams  
from Paris informs us that the official journal,  
*La France*, has found it necessary to object  
to the language used by Lord Stanley a few  
days ago at King's Lynn, and to speak of his  
speech as not reassuring as to the peace of  
Europe. If any proof were wanting to con-  
vince us that the general situation in Europe  
is doubtful the attention paid by the official  
organ of the Emperor to the speech of Lord  
Stanley furnishes that proof. The truth is  
that the extraordinary sensitiveness of the  
French Emperor and of his government to  
every touch of public sentiment shows that the  
empire, powerful and well organized  
as it is, rests on a slumbering volcano,  
which may any moment burst  
forth, however, to reason further upon this  
subject. Where the free expression of opinion  
is so much dreaded, or rather where it is so  
much held in check as it is in France, there  
can be no true liberty; and where there is no  
true liberty, the people being enlightened,  
there can be no permanent safety to the gov-  
ernment. The unavoidable inference from this  
view of the situation is that the second French  
empire, though now some sixteen years of age,  
cannot be safely left to lean upon its own  
strength.

It is an old and now oft-quoted saying that  
when France is satisfied the nations are at rest.  
The saying, though somewhat flattering to  
French vanity, is not wholly untrue. The peace  
of Europe does to a large extent depend on the  
peaceful disposition of the French government.  
It is manifest from what we have already said  
that contentment is at the present moment a  
characteristic neither of the French people nor  
of the French government. It is not to be  
denied that this discontent will be increased if  
the Spanish people succeed in establishing  
either a republic or a well guarded constitu-  
tional monarchy. Frenchmen will naturally  
ask why that liberty which has long been  
enjoyed in Great Britain, which is the birth-  
right of every American and which is now the  
property of every Italian and of every Spaniard,  
is still to be denied to them? Europe is rapidly  
enfranchising itself. France is the proudest  
nation in Europe; but Frenchmen are not free.  
Manifestly this state of things cannot continue.

Revolution is in the hearts and homes of the  
French people, and every wave of popular  
feeling, come from what quarter it may, is  
dreaded as the probable occasion of a popular  
outburst.

This it is, therefore, which makes the situa-  
tion in Europe doubtful and critical. If do-  
mestic questions become serious, so serious as  
to threaten the stability of the present govern-  
ment, it may be regarded as a certainty that  
Napoleon will distract the attention of his  
people by a foreign war. Foreign wars have  
been useful to him in the past. By a war  
against Russia he made good his position; by  
a war against Austria he greatly strengthened  
it. If a foreign war is now necessary to main-  
tain that position he is not the man to shrink  
from the undertaking. With the French peo-  
ple a foreign war at the present moment would  
not be unpopular. Nor is there any lack of  
questions which might easily be worked up  
into *casse belli*. There is trouble enough in  
the East. There is possible difficulty with  
Spain. There are war clouds lowering over  
the Danubian Principalities. There is a grudge  
against Prussia, and the conditions of the  
treaty of Prague are still unfulfilled. Any  
one of these might without difficulty be manip-  
ulated into the Emperor's opportunity. Such  
a course of policy is not the less possible that  
the French army is fully equipped and ready  
for action at a moment's notice.

Thus looking at the situation in Europe we  
dare not say that continued peace is a cer-  
tainty. It is not without good reason that  
Baron Bismarck is reorganizing the army of Au-  
stria and putting it on a war footing. Nor was  
the language of Lord Stanley unjustifiable  
when he spoke of the "overgrown armaments  
of France and Prussia," and of the dangers to  
be apprehended from their "mutual jealousy." If  
war is not a certainty it is safe at least to  
say that continued peace is doubtful.

Another Erie War in the Courts.

Wall street is an interesting locality these  
days. The great fight between the financial  
giants has been renewed, and the object in  
dispute is the oft-litigated Erie. Unusual  
proportions are given to the present struggle  
by the presence of the fabulously wealthy August  
Belmont, the champion of a number of foreign  
banking houses, who, with Daniel Drew, was  
caught "short" in an Erie speculation. The  
clique of Erie directors who produced the  
recent stringency in money, broke the stock  
market and then made a raid on gold and sent  
it up to 137 have been suddenly arrested in  
their career by an injunction of the Supreme  
Court, issued by Judge Sutherland. The al-  
legations on which the injunction was issued  
embrace an affidavit of Mr. Drew confessing  
his connection with the breaking of the Erie  
"corner" last winter and with the clique in  
making money tight to accomplish the recent  
break in the stock market. Mismanagement  
on the part of these directors is charged in all  
the affidavits and the secret of the purchase of  
Pike's Opera House at eight hundred and fifty  
thousand dollars and like real estate transac-  
tions unravelled. The injunction was served  
during the day and there was the wildest  
excitement over the eventual effect in the  
value of Erie stock. The price of the latter  
fluctuated from 53 to 47, and closed between  
49 and 50. The clique are said, however, to  
have got the start of their opponents by ob-  
taining an order for the appointment of a re-  
ceiver out of their own number, which order  
was granted four days ago. Nothing is known  
definitely of this order; but, if received, it is  
probably held to await further movements by  
the Belmont-Drew party. To guard against  
any trouble from the injunction it is further  
stated that the clique sold all the gold with  
which they made the "corner," deposited the  
greenbacks in the banks, used certified checks  
with which to purchase seven millions more of  
gold, and then transferred the precious metal  
to Jersey City yesterday to place it beyond  
the reach of the New York courts. Such are  
the reports and rumors concerning the great  
middle, out of which it will be impossible to  
extract the truth until the courts get under  
way with the legal proceedings which are to  
ensue. It is a very interesting fight as it  
stands, and will lose nothing as it develops  
before the legal tribunal whence redress has  
been sought.

General Grant and Our Diplomatic Serv-  
vice—Is the Army Going to Europe?

One of our newspaper contemporaries, who  
has kindly undertaken the office of the grand  
almoner of both our political parties, urges,  
first of all, the claims of the editorial fran-  
tism in this philanthropic vein he recom-  
mends to General Grant the appointment of  
Horace Greeley, by way of a beginning, as  
his Minister to England, subject to the court  
regulations in the matter of diplomatic costs  
and breeches. But we have another hint from  
a different quarter—a hint that the claims of  
the army to these nice places abroad cannot  
be and will not be overlooked by General  
Grant. We have the opinion of General Blair  
before us that if General Grant once gets into  
the chair of the White House he will never  
leave it while he lives; that he is substan-  
tially an Oliver Cromwell or a Bonaparte in  
disguise; that there is no end to his ambition;  
that he will make himself a dictator; that thus  
our blessed constitution will be trampled under  
the iron-shod feet of a military despotism, and  
that Grant's election, in fact, will be the last  
glimmer of the great republic.

Now, General Blair, if we are not mistaken,  
went into Vicksburg with General Grant and  
down to the sea with General Sherman; and,  
therefore, he ought to know something of the  
President elect. But assuming, at any rate,  
that General Grant's programme is to estab-  
lish another empire and another line of the  
Cæsars, is it not his policy to have some one  
of his army officers at every court or govern-  
ment in both hemispheres, as well as in every  
important office at home, from the Cabinet to  
the Custom House and so on down to the  
whiskey gaugers? Just so. According to  
General Blair's theory, then, of Grant's ad-  
ministration, the "Boys in Blue" must rule  
the roost, and the poor civilians who did the  
rough work of the late canvass will have, like  
Andy Johnson's rebels, to take back seats till  
they can "swing round the circle."

But again. Assuming that General Blair  
was only talking for buncombe in this theory  
of his before the election, and assuming that  
in his administration of the government  
General Grant will adhere to the constitution  
and cast about for the best men to represent  
the government at home and abroad, the  
claims of the army and of his subordinate  
officers in the war must still be respected.  
What does he know of the politicians? Very  
little. But he thoroughly understands such  
men as Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan, and  
hundreds of others of his tried and trusty fel-  
low soldiers. Therefore we may look for a  
liberal infusion of army officers among our  
representatives abroad under General Grant.

It is already rumored that General Meade  
will be sent as Minister to France. And why  
not fill up the whole European schedule with  
shoulder straps? This would give the crowned  
heads on the other side of the water some  
conception of the magnitude and results of our  
late civil war. They would be impressed, too,  
with the idea that the United States have  
become a nation of soldiers and are no longer  
to be trifled with anywhere. A hint from  
General Thomas, with Grant to back him, as  
our Minister at London, would to Lord Stan-  
ley be worth more than all the dinner speeches  
of Reverdy Johnson put together in the settle-  
ment of the Alabama claims. And so with  
regard to every other European government,  
from the Seine to the Golden Horn. It would  
be a good thing, too, for the anti-Bulter repub-  
licans to send off General Butler to China;  
and we shall want such a man out there before  
long. Lastly, in diffusing our army officers  
all over the world under Grant we shall  
get rid of a good many men who may other-  
wise turn up as candidates for the succession  
or for Congress.

As for the navy, Admiral Farragut, in the  
place of old Mr. Welles, will take care of that.  
We are dealing with the army; and in view of  
the fact that Europe is drifting to a general  
war we approve the suggestion of a strong  
military representation over there from Gen-  
eral Grant's administration. Thus our modest  
but strong-willed soldier President, not only  
in the work of reconstruction at home but  
throughout the world, may be the great peace-  
maker, and thus victorious as that of the  
immortal Constantine may be the motto of  
Grant, "Let us have peace."

General Grant in New York.

Like "all the world and the rest of man-  
kind" who have had a taste of the metropolitan  
and cosmopolitan attractions of this city, Gen-  
eral Grant seems to like it. It is a subject for  
study to him, we suspect, hardly less inter-  
esting, though less exciting, than the movements  
of a great army in a grand battle; for here it  
is the battle of life, in all its combinations and  
complications and ever-changing phases, fast  
horses and all. Moreover, the General, no  
doubt, enjoys here a welcome respite from the  
perpetuations and never tiring office-seeking,  
new President worshippers, who await him at  
every door and every street corner in Wash-  
ington. But how long this exemption will last  
here is another question. We fear that at the  
end of a week, with the General still here, we  
shall have an exodus from Washington this  
way equal to that which went out to the Pen-  
sylvania October election. But the man who  
flunked out Buckner and Beauregard, and  
Pemberton, and Bragg, and Lee, and Jeff  
Davis, will, perhaps, be equal to the task of  
flunking the office-seekers. He may have a  
good deal of travelling to do, at the rate of  
two-forty, but the General has Bonner's Dexter  
at his service, and when Dexter fails he can  
try Vanderbilt's Mountain Boy—"A run up to  
look at, but a good run to go." Meantime, who  
is to pay the travelling expenses of all these  
pilgrims in pursuit of the great hero of the  
war, the chosen champion of peace, and the  
man who is soon to be made master of the  
whiskey rings? "Let us have peace."

THE MAYORALTY QUESTION.—Some republic-  
ans are anxious that their party shall make  
no nomination from their own ranks for Mayor  
in the approaching charter election, but shall  
disregard mere partisan considerations for the  
public good, and elect to that office the best  
man they can find on the democratic side.  
This is a very commendable and timely sug-  
gestion. Grant is about to take control of the  
general government, and it is well to show  
him that in making selections for office the re-  
publicans ignore mere party considerations,  
and are willing to go outside the narrow  
limits of a political organization in their selec-  
tion of the most fitting man to fill a public  
position.

The Advance of the Cuban Revolution.

Our Spanish and Cuban advices relative to  
Cuban political movements are of great inter-  
est. The revolution is unquestionably one  
long premeditated, carefully planned, the  
result of patriotic effort and calculated to be  
of vast benefit to the future inhabitants of the  
island. The fact that the leaders are among  
the wealthy planters and best men, that they  
are liberating their slaves to aid the in-  
surgents and freely giving their money to  
arm them shows that the people who have  
for years awaited the proper moment to strike  
have at length caught the kindling spark.  
Although the revolutionists have not yet  
organized themselves into regular military  
form, still they hold one-fourth of the island,  
have already in several engagements de-  
feated the regular troops sent against them,  
and are now maintaining a severe guerrilla  
warfare against which the Spanish regulars in  
small numbers stand but little chance of suc-  
cessful encounter.

Well may Spain despair of holding her  
crown gem. It is quite useless for them now  
to send General Dulce, however full his  
powers, to crush the liberal movement. They  
have no force at home which at this moment  
can be spared for such a purpose. Five  
thousand troops, which it is reported are  
to take part in the expedition, will be of little  
value opposed to the rapidly organizing army  
of Cuban independence. So near as it is  
possible to ascertain, the insurgent detachments  
already number some twenty thousand men.  
By this time they are well armed with the ne-  
cessary rifles, which, in concert with the revo-  
lution, have been shipped to them from all  
parts of the world. From Peru, from Vene-  
zuela and Mexico they have received many  
military commanders, who are rapidly putting  
the mass into a more warlike shape. The  
movement, too, is stirring the lethargic blood  
of the other islands, which are lending all aid  
to support the cause. We would not give a  
feather for the revenue which Spain may derive  
from Cuba after January 1, 1869; and every-  
thing which she expends in the forlorn hope  
of now trying to hold the island will be a dead  
loss to her and an addition to her already  
crushing national debt. As to fiddling the  
Cuban people with the idea that certain  
colonial privileges will be conceded to them,  
it is simply the old Spanish game of gaining  
time which was played in 1810 upon the main-  
land while Spain was in liberal revolution,  
and the colonies, through long misrule, were  
forced into the same track on their own ac-  
count.

Cuban grievances are the same old story  
over again which has characterized those of  
every colony Spain ever possessed. We might  
copy some colonial protest of 1800 to 1810,  
head it Cuba, and wonder at its exact appli-  
cability to this island—misrule, complaints  
unheeded, progress hampered, the last dollar  
crushed out of the prodigal generosity of the  
people by the Spanish crushing machines—the  
Captain Generals—education hampered, the  
liberal men driven to the mainland to escape  
persecution, the whole island chained down  
under the tread of from twenty to thirty thou-  
sand troops supported by the very people  
whom they are placed there to oppress. And  
this is Cuba governed, or rather misgov-  
erned, from a distance of four thousand miles—  
in contact, too, with our own grand civilization.  
Only one hundred and twenty-five miles from  
our coast and still held from us and from  
sharing in our progress by similar laws and  
institutions which were wrapped in their grave-  
clothes and laid away by us three centuries  
ago. The world receives its impulses by com-  
parisons; and the Cuban mind, however  
weighed down by Spanish oppression, is not  
averse to creeping out of a dilapidated in-  
fantry barn to step into the temple of Liberty,  
whose doors are facing her and wide open  
to receive her. Spain may as well try to hold  
the moon as to try to hold Cuba any longer.  
The revolutionary movement is culminating  
to success—Cuba strikes for independence, repub-  
licanism. Within a few months we shall see  
her knocking for admittance into the nation-  
ality of nations—the United States.

General Butler on the Democratic Man-  
agers and Bondholders.

We published yesterday a spicy and inter-  
esting conversation of General Ben Butler  
with our correspondent. His exposure of the  
tricks and objects of the bloated bondholding  
democracy of this city in the National Demo-  
cratic Convention hits the nail on the head  
and shows that he thoroughly understands the  
scheming politicians of that party. He asserts  
that it was the influence of the foreign and  
native bondholders, working through Mr.  
Belmont and the Manhattan Club ring,  
that threw overboard Pendleton and the  
Western democrats in the Con-  
vention. Belmont, as the agent of the foreign  
bankers, was acting for his clients in making  
a dead set at that wing of the party which ad-  
vocates the payment of the five-hundred bonds in  
legal tenders; for if specie payments be  
forced and these bonds be paid in gold, that  
will, as General Butler remarks, increase the  
value of the bonds held abroad about two  
hundred millions. He shows that this schem-